

# The LAWRENTIAN

Volume 89 — Number 10

Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin

Friday, 21 November 1969

## Meet Again Tuesday

### AAUP Chapter Calls For Raises As Inflation Hits Faculty Wallets

Faculty salaries and academic freedom concerned the Lawrence Chapter of the American Association of University Professors in its first meeting of the year last Tuesday.

An estimated forty faculty members attended the meeting in which James D. Dana, associate professor of economics, made a report comparing increases in the Lawrence salary scale to nationwide increases and to the rate of inflation.

At the urging of Harold K. Schneider, professor of anthropology, the group established a committee to write a restatement of faculty academic freedom. The last formal statement of this nature was issued in 1940.

Based on figures issued by the AAUP, Dana's report noted that Lawrence salaries have been rated "B" on an eight point scale by the AAUP. However, the report also pointed out that the "real increase," a figure which compensates for inflation, has barely kept pace with the rising cost of living.

The real increase in faculty salaries from the '67-68 school year to the '68-69 year was approximately 1.5 percent. In an interview with the Lawrentian, Dana said that, depending on the cost-of-living index used, the estimated 1 percent real increase in faculty salaries from last year to this year might be eliminated by rising inflation.

Subsequent to the report, the Lawrence AAUP members sent a memorandum to the university administration expressing concern that Lawrence did not meet with national AAUP standards, which call for an 8 percent annual increase in compensation, which included salary and fringe benefits.

In comparison with other ACM schools, the average Lawrence compensation dropped from third to fourth place from 1967-68 to 1968-69 by increasing its compensation by 3.9 percent, this absolute increase ranking tenth place in the ACM. Lawrence's average compensation last year, \$13,438, differed by \$205 from Carleton's first ranked salary of \$13,643.

Lawrence differs by a greater margin from comparable liberal arts schools. For example, last year, Swarthmore College of Pennsylvania raised its average compensation by 5.1 percent to \$14,938, and Oberlin College of Ohio raised its average compensation by 4.7 percent to \$15,056.

The AAUP also discussed the criteria for salary raises above a standard, cost-of-living increase. According to Dana, most attendants agreed that merit in teaching and scholarship rather than longevity should be the criterion for raises.

However, substantial disagreement occurred over the feasibility and difficulties of establishing a formal, objective scale of merit. No move was made by the group to further study the issue.

The AAUP chapter, which does not include all faculty members although all faculty members can attend meetings, decided to question the validity of the AAUP's new, national rating system. Up to this year, all universities submitting information were averaged together and rated on an eight point scale running from AA to G.

For this school year, Lawrence has ratings for each rank: professor, associate professor, assistant professor, and instructor. The respective ratings are B, A, A, and AA, which is up from last year's ratings of B, B, A, and AA.

The new AAUP has divided higher educational institutions into three categories with differing standards. The three categories, which include Universities and Technical Institutes, Liberal Arts and Teachers Colleges, and Junior Colleges, will be rated on an absolute scale stretching from 10 to 100.

In the higher brackets, the liberal arts and teachers colleges have consistently lower standards than the universities or junior colleges. Dana feels that these differences imply that there are differing labor markets for universities and liberal arts colleges.

Yet, he noted that there is a great deal of crossing over from

one to the other even among full professors.

"In addition," Dana said, "Lawrence is looking for the same qualities of scholarship among its prospective faculty, if with a slightly different emphasis on teaching." In fact, Dana, a member of the Povolny Committee, noted that the Povolny report recommends that more emphasis be placed on faculty research.

The next meeting of the AAUP is scheduled for this coming Tuesday. The agenda contains a discussion of chapters of the Povolny Report relevant to faculty affairs.



GEORGIA LEGISLATOR JULIAN BOND, speaking in the Riverview Lounge Monday afternoon, fields questions from the audience. Delivering the address in a series of black speakers this past week, Bond spoke to a packed chapel in a morning convocation.

### White Campus Profits from Provocative Black Speakers

By RICK FARMER

This week has witnessed a rather notable series of speakers at this campus, and although Lawrence may well be the last college in the Midwest to hear Julian Bond, the ideas expressed in the black symposium are well-worth comment.

The withdrawal of Jesse Jackson from the program was most unfortunate since he had seemed the highlight, but nonetheless Bond, Leon Finney, and Dr. Charles Hearst provided Lawrentians with excellent examples of current, if moderate, Negro thought.

Dr. Hearst spoke this afternoon, and consequently his address was not available to The Lawrentian at the time of this writing.

Monday morning's speech by Bond was so overwhelmingly articulate that it ultimately hurt the communication of his message to many Lawrentians who often seemed to avoid really hearing what he said. Bond's message was also a subtle one, and the combination led many to comment that the speech, full of platitudes and clichés, said very little.

To the contrary, however, I believe that Bond's message, when properly understood, is very crucial in today's racial confusion.

The most important sentence in the speech was the last. Quoting from Frederick Douglass, Bond spoke as the dissenter, the protester, to an establishment which was having difficulty comprehending the necessity for a change. He said, "The choice has never been ours (the dissenters), it has always been yours (the establishment's)."

Earlier in the presentation, Bond had made a strong case for the justification of revolutionary tactics by blacks and students, but the crux of his argument lies in this belief that for any substantial, constructive change, the establishment must become sensitive to the desperate need for it.

Bond seemingly believed in radical changes accomplished through the enlightenment of the existing power base of the society. As he said, the choice is

not up to the protesters; they can only prod the establishment into action. The choice remains in the hands of the existing power-base, until a revolutionary movement gains a substantial possibility of actually succeeding.

Judging from Bond's speech, he does not consider "the revolution" particularly imminent. He did, however, use the Declaration of Independence to justify revolutionary attempts. Bond simply believes that these attempts will fail and the decision will remain where it is now.

Undoubtedly, Bond's moderation stems from his position as a part of the establishment in the Georgia legislature, but he seems convinced that his approach is best.

Ultimately perhaps, Bond's innumerable speeches on campuses across the country may be interpreted as appeals to members of a future establishment which must become more sensitive to the needs and desires of the underprivileged and disenfranchised in this country if it is to survive as a viable entity.

Leon Finney presented a different, more specialized approach to one aspect of the black problem. Finney has been intimately connected with the development of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), one of the first community organizations designed to gain enough influence to give the poor of a specific neighborhood an actual voice in their local affairs.

This type of local organization is sorely needed by impoverished, and often disenfranchised, ghetto dwellers, not only because it can often improve living conditions, but also because it offers a real sense of community to the people. These organizations, however, are also thoroughly despised by local city government because total control of the poor is removed from their hands.

Finney explained the origin of TWO, and attempted to elucidate to a suburban, white audience the grave difficulties associated with merely maintaining a decent life in a slum, or potential slum, area.

According to Finney, TWO be-

gan in 1960 when the city and the University of Chicago attempted a typical power play which was designed to eliminate the Woodlawn neighborhood since it was becoming a nuisance to the university.

The plan was to level all the buildings in the area under the guise of urban renewal (referred to by Finney as "black removal"), and to replace them with university housing. The plan understandably did not appeal to the Woodlawn residents, especially since all other neighborhoods they would be allowed to live in were already overcrowded.

In order to counteract this effort by the city government and the university, then TWO was formed with Saul Alinsky as its salaried head. Since saving the community from the bulldozer, TWO has expanded into many other areas attempting to improve living conditions.

During his speech, Finney described the plight of the ghetto dwellers who must live 10 families in a building designed for three, which he said is caused by the dual factors of a severe housing shortage and the desire of the landlords for increased income.

He also went into the web of illegality which maintains the slums, from the bribery of individual building inspectors, to the implication of the mayor's office in urban renewal projects designed primarily to make profits and to manipulate the location and condition of poor families.

The two very different speakers offered Lawrence views of two entirely different aspects of one problem.

Julian Bond offered a general outline, sometimes philosophical, for the ultimate solution of the racial crisis.

Leon Finney spoke of very specific conditions which cause the inequities of the system to continue, and of his efforts to change the status quo. These are two views of the same reality which complement each other and add to the other's validity.

### Three LU Students Face Drug Charges

Three Lawrence seniors appeared in Outagamie County Court Branch 2 Tuesday afternoon for arraignment on the charge of possession of marijuana.

The three men involved are presently free on \$1500 bonds pending trial.

Appleton police arrested the three seniors in their off-campus apartment about 10 p.m. Sunday after observing the apartment for several minutes from an adjacent parking lot.

According to Monday's Post-Crescent, police allege that they observed the men passing around a green weedy substance which was later tested and found to contain marijuana.

Charles F. Lauter, Lawrence's dean of student affairs, explained that the university is in an awkward position in cases of this nature. Lauter, who attended the arraignment Tuesday in a semi-official capacity, asserted that the matter falls into the "dimension of official concern," but added that the policy at Lawrence is to not assume a parental role.

"It isn't a question of being disinterested or unconcerned," Lauter continued, "but there isn't a heck of a lot the university can do."

When contacted for a statement, one of the seniors involved explained that they had been advised not to discuss the case.

Appleton police likewise declined to comment, saying that any statements made out of the courtroom would be a violation of the rights of the three Lawrence students.

#### EXAM CHANGE

Chemistry - Physics 5 will have its final examination on Saturday morning, 6 December, rather than Tuesday, 9 December.



## ABM And The MAD Strategy

By JOHN RASER

A copyrighted excerpt from *Ramparts Magazine*, November, 1969, issue

For more than twenty years, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have been trying to outdo each other in piling up more and bigger nuclear weapons against which there is no defense. Their military strategy has been grounded in defense by "deterrence." The name of this modern military game is the "Mutual Assured Destruction" or MAD strategy.

As some defense scientists have had the wisdom to point out, "the dilemma of steadily increasing military power and steadily decreasing security . . . has no technical solution." After spending the incredible sum of \$1,300,000,000,000 and diverting incalculable human and physical resources to "defense," the nuclear powers are less secure against catastrophe with every passing year.

But the dream of a technical solution dies hard. A few years ago it was the fallout-shelter; today it is the ABM. According to all the available evidence, an ABM system capable of meaningful protection is pure myth. But even if it were a deterrent to nuclear aggression, it would only be a beginning—not the end—of an even more self-defeating arms race. For the means of circumventing any nuclear defense already exists.

Although nuclear arms hold center stage today, more novel and malignant weapons are waiting in the wings—CBW and soon geophysical, "environment wrecking" methods of warfare. The existence of true nuclear invulnerability would almost certainly make open warfare, forthright threat and "deterrence," instantly obsolete; but military strategy could then be based on silent, subtle techniques of subjugation. The bomb could be superseded by the aerosol spray, missiles replaced by weapons modeled on natural catastrophe. A vast new terrain, only scouted as yet, could then be justifiably explored by the "strategic calculators," the thinkers-about-the-unthinkable. It is highly likely that an effective ABM, far from insuring our survival, would usher in a nightmare era of stealthy, intangible, and psychologically devastating horror, a milieu of international paranoia, for it would be impossible to know whether drought, flood, famine, and pestilence were acts of God or acts of man.

Talk of geophysical weapons sounds like science fiction today but such weapons are foreseeable within the next 15 or 20 years. It is already clear that in principle it might be feasible to trigger an earthquake in the San Andreas fault by setting off remote explosions in the China Sea; to create a tidal wave by ripping loose material off the continental shelf; to create a new Ice Age by redistribution of the Antarctic ice cap. In the 1980's it may well be possible to use chemical or physical means to destroy the protective ozone layer over the atmosphere over a selected area, thus allowing it to be burned by the intense ultraviolet rays of the sun. Natural low-frequency electrical oscillations in the earth-ionosphere cavity could be increased over certain areas—and because electrical activity in the brain is concentrated at certain frequencies, an adversary could serious-

ly impair brain performance in a very large segment of a population.

It is tempting to close one's eyes to such a sinister projection, or to look for arguments that prove it false. One such argument is that no nation would risk a geophysical assault on another for fear of endangering itself. That argument is hollow. Out of sheer carelessness and greed, flushed with technological hubris, the industrialized nations are already polluting the whole earth's biosphere in ways that are far more unpredictably and permanently damaging than mere drought, flood, or other natural catastrophe. How much more likely then, that the defense technologists who play computer games with the power of the sun, the "strategic calculators" who measure "acceptable population response" in multiple of megadeaths, will find it easy to justify "defensive environment modification" as a far more natural and humane way of achieving their country's supremacy.

The atomic weapons that incinerated Hiroshima and Nagasaki—mere "tactical weapons" by now—shattered all traditional concepts of weaponry, warfare, tactics, etc. Yet our thinking is still straightjacketed by them. We are offered prescriptions for deterrence and defense as though they were both still possible. The ABM, robed in dove-feathers is called a "peaceful deterrent"—although history, science, and everyday experience tell us that a peaceful deterrent is a contradiction in terms. "We are drifting," as Albert Einstein warned many years ago, "toward a catastrophe beyond comparison. We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive."

This is the imperative. General Curtis LeMay is unfortunately immeasurably more representative of our true situation. "I sincerely believe," he has written in a way that makes explicit what every ABM proponent seems to think that "any arms race with the Soviet Union would act to our benefit. I believe that we can out-invent, out-research, out-develop, out-engineer, and out-produce the USSR in any area . . . and in so doing become more and more prosperous while the Soviets become progressively poorer."

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make MAD.

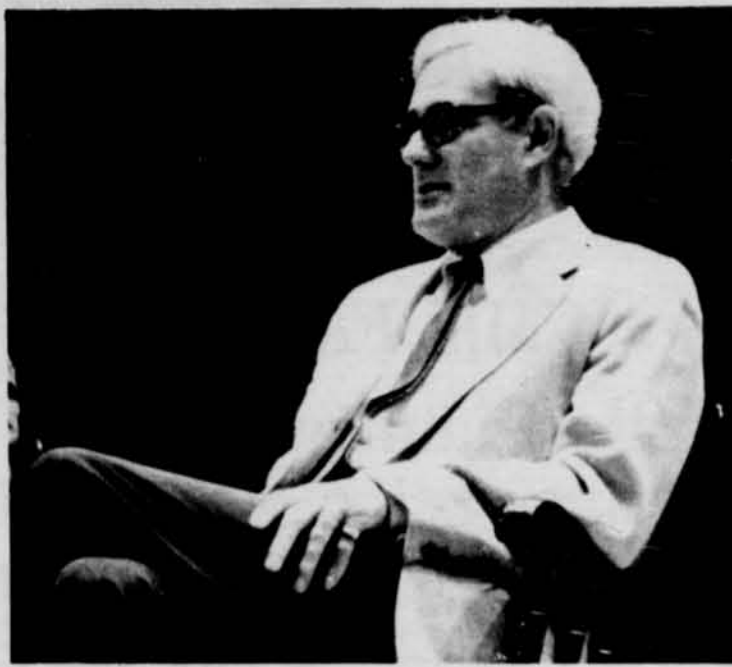
## Wenzlau Installed At Ohio Wesleyan

Dr. Thomas E. Wenzlau, former professor of economics and associate dean of the faculty at Lawrence University, Friday, 14 November was inaugurated as 12th president of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Wenzlau, a 1950 honor graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, served on the Lawrence faculty from 1958 through 1969.

Speaker for the inauguration was Dr. Douglas M. Knight, former president of Lawrence and Duke University and now a vice president for educational development with Radio Corp. of America.

Knight held the Lawrence presidency from 1953 to 1963.



PRESIDENT THOMAS S. SMITH yesterday signed into effect LUCC legislation establishing a new recruitment policy, revised freshman women's hours and new visitation parameters.

## SILENCE

### Out To Lunch With Julian Bond

By TIM YOUNG

What's it like to dine with a national figure, a man of demonstrated courage, a black Southerner who has exposed himself to violence and death pursuing the political privilege denied to his race? Lunch with Julian Bond was eerie.

If the mark of a great man is his ability to over-shadow and set the tone for the group in which he operates, Julian Bond is a great man.

Julian Bond created the atmosphere in the Teakwood Room of Downer Food Center last Monday. It was an unmistakably perplexing atmosphere.

Accompanied by a black man of imposing physical stature, Bond stood quietly in the midst of the small group which gathered for dinner, holding a cigarette at chest level, he displayed little interest in meeting the people around him. In fact, Julian Bond seemed quite reluctant to speak, an unusual characteristic for a politician.

Bond answered questions politely, however. When asked if his role as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives wasn't inconsistent with his advocacy of the "New Politics" which operates outside the political establishment, Bond replied that the "New Politics" served to activate and complicate the old politics.

When asked if he would work within the political system, Bond replied "for awhile." He answered the question "How long?" by glancing meaningfully at his watch.

This is as close as anyone got to Julian Bond that afternoon. The meal was conducted as if it were being held in a funeral home. The silence was respectful and oppressive.

The seating arrangements were notable. Black students sat at one table, white students sat (with two exceptions) at another. Faculty members clustered about one table as though afraid of catching something from someone. One table accommodated assorted administrative personnel; it was probably the last one filled.

Bond sat with his companion and three Lawrence students. The group dissolved shortly after 2 p.m. with little satisfied but their appetites.

There can be no doubt that Julian Bond is a man of extraordinary political ability. Any

black man who can survive the Georgia legislature and the 1968 Democratic National Convention must be well equipped with political savvy. But one wonders about Bond's future on the national political scene—how well will a man seemingly aloof and reluctant to communicate fare on the national electoral scene with its heavy emphasis on close personal contact?

One wonders whether black people and white people can ever live together, in Georgia or South Milwaukee, if the behavioral pattern of repression is so deeply engrained that they cannot sit to eat together in the intellectual unity of the Lawrence "culture."

One wonders whether faculty-student relations will improve if each group continues its self-imposed isolation.

Finally one wonders if such references are too complex for such a simple situation.

Perhaps so, but the feeling still remains that the unvoiced alienation, the mutual distrust and fear which today wrack American society pervaded the atmosphere and overwhelmed everyone at lunch with Julian Bond.

## J-Board to Revise Existing Structure

After meeting for the last five weeks considering the cases of 12 disrupters of the 29 September faculty meeting, the Judicial Board has decided it must take steps to clarify questions of structure and procedure which arose during these hearings.

Consequently, J-Board's task next term will be to adequately review the existing structure and to propose revisions. This was last done in 1955.

According to Dean of Student Affairs Charles F. Lauter, this need was exposed during the hearings when several flaws and misinterpretations came to light due to the unique number of defendants, and the heretofore unasked questions of procedure, which were discussed.

The revision task will be supplemented by a LUCC ad hoc committee on judicial systems headed by Tony Berman. The committee will write constitutions for both J-Board and Honor Council.

## Haynes Committee Checks Renovation Of S-O-B Complex

As the result of an exhaustive study in 1967 of the disposition of Lawrence's three older dormitories, the Ad Hoc Committee for Residence Halls is presently investigating and making recommendations about renovating Brokaw, Ormsby and Sage, according to Richard L. Haynes, director of dormitories and head of the new committee.

In 1967, a comprehensive study with the idea of renovation was made by the Oshkosh contracting firm, E. A. Precour and Associates. Antiquated heating and electrical systems and inadequate bathroom facilities were among the problems considered in this preliminary study.

The findings of that study show all three buildings to be structurally sound. Estimated costs of renovation were: Sage, \$419,000.00; Brokaw, \$507,000.00; and Ormsby, \$324,000.00.

Haynes' new committee is now probing more deeply into conclusions to which the contractor came. The group is touring each dorm and then reporting its findings and recommendations to Marwin O. Wroolstad, business manager, with January 1, 1970 as their deadline.

Other members of the group include faculty representatives Miss Dorrit F. Friedlander, associate professor of German; and Edwin H. Olson, associate professor of psychology; staff member Jack S. Maxwell, director of the physical plant; LUCC Vice-President Phillip York; David C. Moore, director of university food services; and Charles F. Lauter, Jr., dean of student affairs.

## Science Colloquium Offers UW Chemist

Dr. John A. Ihde, professor of chemistry, history of science and integrated liberal studies at the University of Wisconsin, will speak at a Science Colloquium at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, 25 November, in Youngchild Hall, Room 161.

Dr. Ihde will discuss "The Role of Instruments in the History of Science."

Dr. Ihde has served for four years as chairman of the division of the history of chemistry of the American Chemical Society. In 1963-64, he was president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He has also held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the History of Science Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the Federation of American Scientists.

He has published articles in food, chemical, historical and educational journals. In 1964, he published a text on the history of chemistry.

Last year, he received the Dexter Award of the American Chemical Society recognizing distinguished work in the history of chemistry.

## ISRAEL & STUDENT LEFT

"Israel and the Student Left" will be the subject of a speech by Dr. Martin Greenberg, professor of political science at UW at Green Bay. The talk will follow a Zion Temple Sabbath service at 8:00 p.m. on Friday, 28 November, held at Mrs. Shirley Gash's apartment in Colman Hall.

All Lawrence students are invited to attend the worship service and lecture.





**DEMONSTRATORS** on Pennsylvania Avenue were among the massive crowd participating in what the College Press Service called "the largest protest this country has ever witnessed." Estimates ran from 250,000 to two million marchers.

### Not Like Girl Scouts

## Moratorium In D.C.: Gas Who's Coming To Dinner?

By BARBARA BLAZIER and MIRIAM LANG

The Washington, D.C., Moratorium Weekend was far different from the Washington of Girl Scout troop tours. We arrived there after an eighteen hour bus trip from Milwaukee. Somehow the fact that we were tired no longer mattered.

Debaring from the bus, we stepped into a sea of people accosting us with peace. The entire crowd moved down toward the Capitol building which was the source of the march down Pennsylvania Ave.

We joined on the tail end and walked to the Washington Monument. Along the parade route marshals stood shoulder to shoulder confining the parade to two lines of traffic.

Volunteers from the march itself, the marshals kept the parade non-violent and the spirits of its participants high; passing out coffee, potato chips, and Chunkies.

The marchers progressed towards the Monument Rally with silent, almost mournful determination.

The mood at the Washington Monument was of a different nature: gay, alive and unified.

The parks which surround the Monument were overflowing with people. We pushed into the crowd and moved with it to the speaker's platform. Faces around us seemed to reflect a feeling of common trust and hope.

Although our means of achieving peace were different, and sometimes conflicting, there existed, at the rally, a mutual respect that we never shared at any other point during the day.

For the three of us, the high point of the rally was Pete Seeger leading the crowd in "All we are saying is give peace a chance." We stood and sang quietly, with our hands lifted in the peace sign and our bodies swaying gently to the one-line song. Bourbon, oranges, and hard-boiled eggs were passed down the rows and never seen again.

After Coretta King spoke we left the rally and walked down Constitution Ave. As we were standing on the steps of the Archives Building we saw the Tactical Police for the first time. They were marching double file through the park across the street and they turned down Constitution Ave. toward the Department of Justice. The sight of the cops(?), wearing white helmets

and carrying gas masks and billy clubs was terrifying.

They struck us as being the trained, stony-faced sadists of America.

The law lined up across Constitution Avenue, blocking the road for the marchers. SDSers who had been on the way to the Justice Department to protest the Chicago Trials faced the line of helmets and hurled obscenities.

The police were outnumbered, but possessed the omnipotent tear gas, thus creating some hesitance on the part of the SDSers. The students finally surged through the line and continued toward the Justice Department.

Once they reached it, the demonstrators began ramming down the Department doors, breaking windows, and attempting to hoist the Viet Cong flag.

Police immediately retaliated with billy clubs, tear and pepper gas. Escaping the mess quickly, we could hear the booms of tear gas in the distance and see the scramble of helmets, clubs and students.

The marshals were, unfortunately, the primary victims of the gasings because their responsibility of preserving peace brought them to the center of any disturbances.

We walked back to the church which was our meeting place for the bus trip home. Sixty to sev-

enty people were packed into a room, discussing their experiences, sharing food, drinking wine.

The police had decided that no busses would be allowed into the city to pick up the demonstrators. The reasons for this decision are still unclear. As a result we had a six-hour wait.

The room reeked of pepper gas which everyone had brought in on their clothes, and we had a choice between staying and sneezing or going out into the freezing cold. We all stayed. The people were tired, happy and outgoing.

Most of us agreed that what happened in Washington had little or no effect on Nixon.

What our demonstration did accomplish was to unite us once again in the realization that an immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam is the only viable solution to the problem there.

We are prepared to work again with renewed effort toward that end. A mass rally is the best means for building the moral of a great number of people. While we were somewhat disillusioned when we went to Washington we now are convinced again that we must work for peace wherever we are. If Washington must be said to have accomplished something it is this rejuvenation that was its achievement.



**CONSTITUTION AVENUE** filled with demonstrators and police just prior to the outbreak of trouble at the Labor and Justice Department buildings.

### Cold Excludes Dilettantes

## Moratorium Activity Here Ill-Organized, Ineffective

By GEORGE WYETH

Antiwar activists reacted to the President's 3 November address last weekend with round two of the continuing moratorium. As had been expected, participation fell well below the October level, largely because a cold snap and the first real snow of the season hampered activities already geared for less manpower.

Dean of Student Affairs Charles F. Lauter said he was "heartened" by the numbers of students willing to go out leafleting in spite of the cold, and leafleting director Morton D. Schwartz, Instructor in Economics, said he was "satisfied" this time as compared to "very pleased" with the October results.

Neither Lauter nor Schwartz foresee much moratorium activity in Appleton next month, as the university will not be in session. Nationally, M-days will be December 13, 14, and 24.

Schwartz suggested a march to the Post Office to mail letters to government representatives. After the city council's frivolous dismissal of the October petition, it is unlikely that any more efforts will be directed toward local officials.

Last Saturday's parade was called a success by organizer Jim Noble, although he reasserted that "Parades don't really do anything." Reception along the route was generally friendly with a little hostility.

Participants in the march, however, voiced discontent over an obvious lack of organization. Some suggested that the march was staged merely for the gratification of the marchers and had little impact locally.

Noble derided the statement in the 14 November *Lawrentian* that the march was a means of "organizing cadres." The purpose of the parade, Noble said, was to unify factions of the left against the "common enemy," President Nixon.

He felt this had been accomplished, since the marchers ranged from members of the New Democratic Coalition to radical elements, from townspeople and junior-senior high school students to LU students and faculty. About 50 or 60 onlookers actually joined the march downtown, making the total about 250.

Other indications of support came from homeowners and truck drivers along the parade route who flashed the V-for-peace sign. There were, according to Noble, few hecklers, although "a couple of fat businessmen" gave the



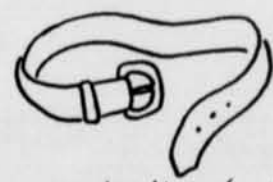
**A KAUKAUNA WAR VETERAN** joined in last Saturday's peace march in Appleton.

group a different hand signal.

About 40 took part in the leafleting phase, according to Schwartz, most of them going out more than once. He described the group as "really dedicated." Their reception by people on the street was generally apathetic or somewhat friendly, with a little hostility.

Store-owners who apparently feared that leafleting would turn away customers, were termed "frigidly tolerant to hostile" by Schwartz. One tried to disperse students Friday night, but police defended their right to leaflet on public property when he complained about those who returned Saturday morning.

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## From the Editorial Board

## Blah

**THE QUALITY OF LAWRENCE-SPONSORED** public events seems to have sunk to an abysmal level this month. Agencies responsible for them have in some instances done better in the past; undoubtedly they can all exercise more judgment, guts and imagination in presenting future speakers or productions. Paucity of funds cannot be the only excuse.

**THE GREATEST DELINQUENT** is the Committee on Public Occasions, which this year has again compiled an egregiously bland list of speakers. TV station WBAY indicated that they would have dispatched a crew to cover Harrison E. Salisbury — two years ago. Julian Bond finally spoke at Lawrence, having visited almost all other campuses in Wisconsin, including every bottom-rate state school. Bond delivered a speech identical in parts to one given in Oshkosh within the past year. Coming up in February is a convocation with local congressman William A. Steiger, who will undoubtedly make a constituent-shaking major policy speech. With luck and diligence this faculty group may yet be able to secure Harold Stassen before the next presidential election.

**SPEAKERS FORUM SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN** hibernating since the good old days of controversial Chairman James H. Streater. This now—LUCC committee has yet to produce anything of consequence comparable to the late George Lincoln Rockwell or even the just-above-medioere Allen Ginsberg and Fugs, with the teenybop Mothers of Invention and the semi-farcical Living Theatre no exception.

**SPECIAL PROJECTS HAS TRIED** a new tack in bringing little-known but big-potential blues singers here; however, their appeal to a limited audience also limits the success of this committee's function.

**AFTER A MAJOR THEATRE PRODUCTION** which can only be described as a dud, drag, or disappointment, Lawrentians can only hope that the department of theatre and drama will in the future choose effective plays which are of sufficient quality to in part cover for productions which are sometimes inadequate. Last year, *Camino Real* and *The Hostage* were good plays well-produced.

**EVEN THE MAJOR DEMONSTRATION THIS** month was substandard. While the leafleting aspect of the November Moratorium activity here went fairly well, the ragtag Saturday march was so sloppy that some exasperated marchers dissociated themselves from the column enroute. Unlike the well-organized October 1968 Peace march or the October 1969 canvassing, this peace "gesture" was executed by some planners and participants as a self-gratifying, almost masturbatory action with little eye to positive impact on the Appleton voting public.

**THERE ARE SOME BRIGHT SPOTS** however. The Black Symposium, created by the Afro-American Association and Beta Theta Pi, and the Greek Symposium, which may eclipse last year's premiere, promise to fill the vacuum left by disasters perpetrated by stagnant institutional agencies.

**UNTIL THE QUALITY OF ALL** public events is upgraded, we can be grateful that attendance at some of these affairs is not required.



## The Lawrentian

is published each week of the college year except during vacations by the Lawrentian of Lawrence University.

Second-class postage has been paid at Appleton, Wisconsin, 54911. The Lawrentian is printed by Timmers Printing Company of Appleton. Subscriptions \$5.00 per year. Office Telephones 252, 549

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## Letters to the Editor...

Letters to the Editor must be typed double-spaced, kept as short as possible and submitted to the Lawrentian office no later than 7 p.m. Wednesday evening. All letters thus submitted and neither libelous nor in bad taste will receive publication. The Lawrentian reserves the right to make stylistic changes and to excerpt in order to facilitate printing, without changing editorial content. All letters must be signed but names may be withheld from publication for sufficient cause.

## To the Editor:

The disruptors of the recent faculty meeting served clear warning that this school may not expect immunity from the action arm of the know-nothing gut morality which has endangered other campuses.

Disregard for LUCC demonstration policies were freely acknowledged. Loudly and without guile, the disruptors freely opted for the new barbarism. There can be no argument that they showed a contempt for civility and a rejection of rationality (some people find this good, however, and call it "moral fervor") utterly incompatible with the purpose and trust of a university. Some of these same disruptors were among those involved in the seizure of Wilson House last spring.

An elementary principle of justice is that the application of sanctions should approximately correspond in magnitude to the seriousness of the action to which it responds.

The recent Judicial Board action signifies that the forcible disruption of a faculty meeting and the substitution of foul mouths for the exercise of academic freedom are equivalent in seriousness to certain violations of the car rule. Such a counterfeiting of justice must provide heady reinforcement of the disruptors' contempt for the university and its will to defend and preserve itself. By this travesty Lawrence has been moved into the company of other institutions which cry for justice and rationality even as they shrink from the unpleasant responsibilities that exercising that trust sometimes demands.

If the university continues to emasculate itself, hesitating to act effectively in its own defense, the larger society will inevitably lend a hand—and with consequences perhaps beyond those initially intended.

RONALD J. MASON  
 Associate Professor of  
 Anthropology

## To the Editor:

If you've had time to glance through your Povolny report (\$28.50 at Conkey's), you'll notice that there is little attention paid to the conservatory of music, which is as usual. While the entire philosophy behind having a "liberal arts college" is under fire; and the outdated and inadequate courses and equipment are a hindrance to our \$3,000.00 a year music education; the most immediate problem in the conservatory is the lack of practice room and conservatory library time.

The music-drama center is open 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Saturday, and 12:00 noon to 10:00 p.m. Sunday. This puts great limitations on the music students practice time in view of the music performance demands of the conservatory.

Conservatory students are to practice three hours daily in their major musical field and one hour in their minor. With the current number of practice rooms and the hours that they are open, it is impossible to practice even near the expected amount. This is not even taking into account the congestion caused by most conservatory students having their most free time to practice in the evenings. The people in the theatre department are faced with a similar problem.

An even greater problem though

is the conservatory's music listening library. While housed within the music-drama center, its hours are 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. minus 1½ hours for lunch on Saturday, and a rather skimpy 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sunday. Necessary books for music history and theory courses are on reserve and records can never be taken out. The library hours are the only times when a student may listen to records for music listening tests.

The conservatory students want the same hours for the music-drama center and music listening library as the main library across College Avenue. The conservatory administration has said that this is all well and good but that reliable janitorial help to maintain the building at these late hours would be financially unfeasible.

The cost to keep the conservatory open would be several hundred dollars, but this is much less costly than expanding the facilities. The possibility of student paid or voluntary help so that the conservatory hours can be expanded now and not next year, has been dismissed by the conservatory administration.

Now at 10:00 p.m. the productive work day of the "connie" comes to an end, but at 10:00 the main library has just gotten into full swing. Faculty and all Lawrence students, support the conservatory students request for extended hours. The music-drama center doesn't close at 10:00 for just the "connies," it is closed for everyone.

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 BOB MAC DONALD  
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 BERT LORD

## - CALENDAR -

## Friday, 21 November—

3:00-5:30 p.m.—Beta Theta Pi and AAA Seminar, "Projection of Black Thought," Dr. Charles Hearst, Pres., Malcolm X Community College, Union Lounge

4:30 p.m.—Faculty meeting, Art Center

7:30 p.m.—Lawrence University Film Board, "Billy Budd," Stansbury

9:00-12:00 p.m.—Phi Kappa Tau Closed Party, Conway

## Saturday, 22 November—

7:00 p.m.—Lawrence University Film Board, "Billy Budd" and "Great Expectations," Youngchild 161

8:00 p.m.—Special Projects Committee Concert, Luther Allison Blues Band, Stansbury

8:30-12:30 p.m.—Beta Theta Pi and Kappa Alpha Theta Open Party, Penning's Country Club

## Sunday, 23 November—

7:30 p.m.—Lawrence University Film Board, "Great Expectations," Stansbury

8:00 p.m.—Chamber Music Series, Parrenin Quarter, Harper Hall

## Monday, 24 November—

8:00 p.m.—Lawrence Concert Choir, Chapel

## Tuesday, 25 November—

3:00 p.m.—Junior Recital, Kathleen McCullough, Mrs. Longley

4:30 p.m.—Science Colloquium "The Role of Instruments in the History of Science," Dr. John A. Ihde, Youngchild 161  
 6:45-8:15 p.m.—Panellenic Pre-Rush Discussion, Colman Lounge

## Wednesday, 26 November—

7:30 p.m.—Lawrence Christian Fellowship, SH 166

## Thursday, 27 November—

Thanksgiving—A holiday

## Friday, 28 November—

7:30 p.m.—Lawrence University Film Board, "Million Dollar Legs," Stansbury

## Saturday, 29 November—

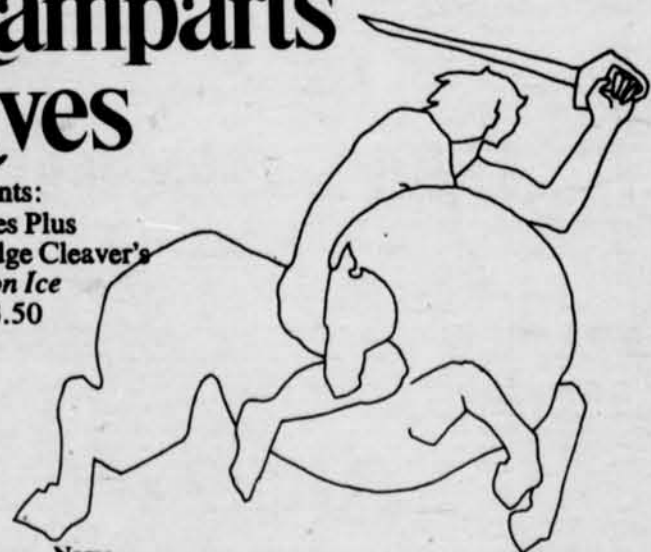
7:00 p.m.—Lawrence University Film Board, "Million Dollar Legs" and "Horse Feathers," Stansbury

## Sunday, 30 November—

7:30 p.m.—Lawrence University Film Board, "Horse Feathers," Stansbury

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# Brown University Spawns Revolutionary Curriculum

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(CPS)—During the late 1700's, Brown University aided the American Revolution by housing French and American soldiers in its University Hall. Today, another, quite different revolution is taking place on Brown's "country college" campus.

A revolution in education.

Prompted by the demands of zealous student reformers, the alma mater of such statesmen as John Hay and Charles Evans Hughes has adopted what is in many respects the most progressive undergraduate curriculum to be found in any major U.S. institution of higher learning.

Freshmen, once forced to attend huge introductory courses in numerous specialized disciplines in the interest of achieving a "liberal" education, are given new freedom. There are no university-required courses, and small, informal "Modes of Thought" courses have been instituted to combat depersonalization.

"Modes of Thought" courses are interdisciplinary. A course on the subject of revolution, for example, might draw on the alienated writings of Tolstol, Sartre, and Camus, empirical political theory, history and political philosophy. The courses are taught independently of departmental sponsorship by individual faculty members who are free to abandon a particular course at their wish. This helps to insure enthusiastic instruction.

"Modes of Thought" courses have a 20-student enrollment ceiling.

Upper-division students at Brown no longer have to conform to a pre-established pattern of study. A "Committee of Concentrations" has been formed to aid students in determining study programs tailored to individual needs.

The old concept of "majoring" in one subject and "minoring" in another has been done away with.

Students are expected to plunge into a few areas of study more intensively than others, but there are no numerical constraints on the quantity of courses to be taken. Subject to the approval of the committee, a student might fulfill his obligation for "concentrating" in an area by taking four or five courses in it.

The most radical change is in grading—or, rather, the lack of it. All course work is evaluated either on an "A, B, C" and "unsatisfactory" basis or simply as "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory." A student may choose the method he prefers. No credit is given for unsatisfactory work, work, and no notation of a student's unsatisfactory performance is entered on his transcript.

A student must complete six courses satisfactorily by the end of his freshman year, 13 by the end of his second year, 21 by the third year, and 28 in order to graduate. The administration calls the retention of the "A, B, C" system possibly only a "transitional measure" until the satisfactory-no credit system can be evaluated.

This reformed curriculum is largely the product of students' efforts. In 1966, a group of Brown students, meeting in an independent study project, set out to examine undergraduate education. Fifteen months later, they released a 450-page report on the shortcomings of higher education in the U.S., with specific recommendations for Brown.

President Ray Heffner appointed a student-faculty committee to consider the report. Then he established a Special Committee on Educational Principles to formulate proposals for reform. Last May, the committee released its report and the school's faculty met for three days to debate it. Classes were suspended so students could participate. The report was adopted.

Wrote one faculty member who helped compile the report: "The

new curriculum makes a number of radical departures from past practices and principles, but the underlying motivation is the desire to modify an existing tradition rather than to subvert it.

"In the same manner in which constitutional amendment preserves the integrity of political order curricular reform, even the most 'revolutionary' is an expression of trust in the capacity of existing institutions to change in order to satisfy newly felt needs and pursue new purposes."

The Special Committee on Educational Principles is continuing to function. In prospect for the future are "multidimensional" courses for upperclassmen, similar to the "Modes of Thought" courses; and a much-expanded counseling program concerned with the non-academic as well as the academic lives of students.

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STUDENTS IN THE ACM Urban Studies program participate in a small group seminar to discuss a specific facet of Chicago's urban problems.

## Initial Reactions Indicate Urban Studies A Success

By NANCY PAULU

Judging from the reactions of the nine Lawrence students presently enrolled in the ACM Urban Studies semester, the program will have implications for the Lawrence campus in Appleton.

Jules N. LaRocque, Lawrence adviser in the program an assistant professor of economics, suggested some of these implications and explained the reactions of those students currently enrolled.

The program, La Rocque explained, is intended both through

an intensive study of Chicago's socio-economic and political structures and through direct confrontation to expose the students to some typical urban problems.

La Rocque explained the academic framework of the Chicago program as both "a head and a heart program." On two days each week, students attend the "head half of the program", or the Core Course. These classes are strictly lecture sessions.

In the Core Course, students undergo an intensive study of the city by dealing with such topics as the political, economic, social, and ethnic structures of the city. In addition, they examine transportation, pollution, housing, education, and racial problems.

On two other days, the sixty students participate in the "heart part" of the program. For these sessions, outside specialists are called in to speak on a specific city problem. These sessions are usually less formal question-answer or discussion sessions.

In addition, each week smaller groups of students meet for a seminar entitled "Power and Justice" in which students concentrate on a particular urban problem.

Students are also given a work assignment in some community organization, business firm, or government agency; and an individual study project, usually related to his work assignment. Work assignments presently being undertaken by Lawrence students are quite diverse: one Lawrence student is currently working with Operation Breadbasket, while another is working with the Young Lords, a Chicago ghetto area gang.

Although these are the only elements of the program for which students receive credit, a number of other sessions have been added to the curriculum.

One of these La Rocque termed a "reflection seminar" which also meets twice a week.

These are smaller group meetings which range from rap to sensitivity sessions.

"These sessions are invaluable," La Rocque explained, "in helping the students to interpret their experiences and to more fully realize ways in which they may utilize their experiences in the future." Sometimes for these ses-

sions students participate in role-playing situations and attempt to take a position of a person who has been affected by a certain environmental urban problem.

A final feature is the "Congress." During this weekly session, the entire group meets to decide the strongest and weakest points of the program and to attempt to formulate some way in which the students' experiences might be extended to their respective campuses.

On the Lawrence campus a follow-up program will take the form of a symposium to be held at the end of January. This symposium will probably be centered around an urban revolution theme and will hopefully include several big-name speakers who have been influential in Chicago revolutionary movements. This will possibly be followed by weekly seminars in which Lawrence students participating in the program will report on their varying work assignments.

La Rocque could not single out any one section of the program which students were particularly enthusiastic about. In practice he indicated that it is about as successful as the program's originators had speculated. "In its entirety, it's a fantastic experience—academic and otherwise," he said. "The success of the program seems to lie in how it all hangs together. The program seems to be providing the students with an extremely diverse range of experiences."

La Rocque's main dissatisfaction is two-fold. First, although the background of participating students for the most part are quite varying, only a minimal number of black students are currently participating in the program. This may be because some feel that "This is a program to show white people about their city," and therefore has little to offer a black student.

Second, with reference to the work assignments, La Rocque explained that perhaps too many are working with "do-gooder" sorts of volunteer organizations which expose them to people much like himself. These assignments could perhaps be more beneficial if students were instead placed with real community action groups.

### Trustee Interviews

## Povolny Report Stimulates Hope for Exciting Changes

By The FEATURE STAFF

The flurry of new visitation legislation and the public release of the report of the Select Committee on Planning has re-emphasized the social and academic changes which Lawrence is currently undergoing.

Contrary to the pervading myth of monolithic conservatism, the trustees realize the need and inevitability of change and seem willing to accept change to varying degrees. As Mowry Smith, a Neenah trustee, noted, "change is never going to stop now."

Concerning open dorms and other social issues, T. A. Duckworth, a long time trustee, felt

that it is "inescapable and necessary that students design their own environment."

While all trustees interviewed agreed with the concept of student self-government, many, such as Arthur P. Remley, chairman of the board of trustees, expressed reservations concerning the feasibility of dropping all regulations. Remley said that some set of rules is necessary to "ensure social order."

Fredrick Leech argued that "By removing all regulations, Lawrence would not attract the same caliber of students, thereby downgrading the university."

"The trustees have to be so much more open minded than in the past," said Smith. "We, at least, have to be good listeners even if not always necessarily agreeing."

The Povolny report has stirred conversation of academic change among the trustees. Smith considers the report the starting point of academic improvement; he calls it "the bible of any changes."

Leech feels that a change from rigid requirements to a "more exciting curriculum" will stimulate student thinking.

Duckworth, who served on the Povolny Committee, encourages curricular innovation. He said that "If the feeling is that we should have a Master's Degree in the Conservatory or a course in sociology, there's no reason why it shouldn't be given serious consideration."

All the trustees interviewed, nevertheless, are highly committed to the maintenance of Lawrence as a liberal arts institution.

Both Leech and Smith see sci-

ence and the humanities as equally important components in a liberal arts education. Smith said that "Lawrence is not as strong in the sciences as it should be. Leech feels "that the university can emphasize science more without detracting from the rest of a liberal arts education."

In addition, Leech saw a danger in "undue emphasis on highly specialized fields." The consequence he felt was the loss of "ground as a society in the humanities."

When queried as to the role of faculty publication at Lawrence, Duckworth replied, "The primary function of professors is to teach and when they are diverted from this task they can no longer fulfill their function. Publication is important to the image of the professor and the school, but it must be kept in proper perspective."

Others, such as Remley and Mrs. William M. Chester of Milwaukee, echoed Duckworth's opinion. Mrs. Chester said, "Teaching is an art and it is important to have teachers who are interested in teaching students and who are not interested in spending their time on research."

Financing Lawrence with or without changes is still the major concern of the trustees. Remley noted that funds for education are becoming increasingly scarce as inflation and increased taxes burden individual contributors.

Since major foundations are turning an increasing percentage of their monies toward urban and poverty problems, Remley noted that, "the probability of another large grant such as the Ford Foundation matching fund of several years ago is decreasing."

Remley said that Lawrence's next major fund drive would probably coincide with the university's 125th anniversary in 1973.

Remley saw both federal and state tuition subsidies to students in both public and private schools as one aspect of the solution to the rising cost of higher education.

### STAFF

This article has been assembled by Editors Warren, Singley, and Kehoe with the help of staffers Barb Diltz, Jon Mook, John Rosenthal, Steve Swets, Julie Myers, and Rick Spain.

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## Conservatory Events

### String Quartet Of Sacred Music

String quartet music of the 19th and 20th centuries will be featured on a chamber music program by the Parrenin Quartet at 8 p.m. Sunday, 23 Nov., at Harper Hall.

The concert, second of the 1969-70 Lawrence Chamber Music Series, will include the "Quartet in E Flat Major, Opus 125, No. 1," by Schubert; "Quartet in D, Opus 45," by Albert Roussel; and "Quartet in F Major," by Ravel.

Members of the quartet are Jacques Parrenin and Marcel Charpentier, violinists; Denes Marton, violist; and Pierre Penassau, cellist.

Parrenin founded the ensemble in 1944 in Paris. The group ranks among western Europe's oldest and finest quartets.

Tickets for the concert are on sale at the Lawrence ticket office. Sale hours are 12:30 to 6 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Tickets are priced at \$3.50.

### Choir Concert

Sacred music from the 16th and 17th centuries will highlight a concert at 8 p.m. Monday, 24 November at Memorial Chapel.

The program features the 70-voice Lawrence Concert Choir and 20-voice Lawrence Singers under the direction of Karl J. Erickson, assistant professor of music.

Erickson, now in his third year as head of the university's choral ensembles, has built Monday's concert around the Monteverdi psalm, "Laetatus Sum," for a choir of five voices, six vocal soloists, two violins, two trombones, cello, bassoon and organ.

Three area students with principal roles in the performance are tenor Randy Rummel, cellist Terrill Arnst, and organist Paul Emmons.

Other north European composers represented on the program include Hans Leo Hassler, Johann Herman Schein, Samuel Scheidt, Heinrich Schutz, and J. S. Bach.

Erickson has also programmed a group of 20th century songs for the Lawrence Singers' portion of the concert. They include compositions by Paul Hindemith, David Kraehenbuehl and Daniel Moe.

The program will conclude with the Concert Choir singing works by Norman Lockwood, Hugo Distler, Daniel Moe, and Paul Feller.

### Longley Recital

Flutist Jane Longley, a special student at Lawrence Conservatory of Music, will appear in recital at 3:00 p.m. Tuesday, 25 November in Harper Hall.

Mrs. Longley, a student of John Cameron, lecturer in music, will be featured in performances of the "Quartet in D Minor," by Telemann; "Acht Stucke," by Erich Urbanner; "Sicilienne," from "Three Pastorales," by Henri Tomasi; and "Prelude et Scherzo, Op. 35," by Henri Bussier.

Conservatory students assisting with the performance will be trumpeter Edward Engle; flutists Diane Kern and Nancy Jayne; cellist Martha Wilbur; harpsichordist Thomas Schleis; and pianist Paul Emmons.

Mrs. Longley, wife of Lawrence assistant professor of government Lawrence D. Longley, is a former resident of Nashville, Tenn. She was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1964 with a B. S. degree in nursing.

She is a member of the Lawrence Symphonic Band, Symphony Orchestra and the Fox Valley Symphony.

### Placement Calendar

Monday, 24 November  
University of Minnesota Law School



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LUTHER ALLISON presents his blues concert at Stansbury Theatre tomorrow night at 8 p.m. Tickets go on sale at the door an hour earlier.

### Lack of Unity Seen In Psychology II

By ELLEN PRIEST

The team-teaching method currently being used in Behavioral Processes I has brought about a lack of coherence in course content as a whole.

Material is structured and emphasized differently by each professor. Consequently, while each two-week topic may form a whole, the parts are connected only on the exam.

Scores ranging from eight to one-hundred-twenty three of one-hundred-sixty points on the six-week final indicate that students never made that connection.

While Psych II is developing well in its first term as a lab science acceptable for distribution requirement, the development process might be facilitated by constructive criticism from students now taking the course.

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## Luther Allison - Best of New Breed of Black Bluesmen

By DON HAGUE

Rock stars come and go. Groups form, rehearse a few months, record an album, appear on the Merv Griffin show, and are never heard from again. Occasionally a musician will play with enough groups to earn the title "Superstar" (three previous groups minimum). For a bluesman things aren't as easy.

The black urban audience, saturated with music, is the most critical in the world. For every B. B. King there are a hundred Fred Roulettes. The aspiring young black bluesman also lacks the financial backing of his middle class white counterpart. He can't use good equipment to hide a lack of ability (like groups I'm sure we can all think of); rather, he must make it on raw talent.

Luther Allison is one of the very few young, black bluesmen on his way up today. He was born in Mayflower, Arkansas, and came north to Chicago when he was thirteen. He began playing guitar shortly thereafter. These were the years when the first generation of urban bluesmen were reaching the peak of their popularity. Men like Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf and Elmore James grew up in the south and when they came north they electrified their "down home" sound.

Luther was raised in Chicago, and his sound was electric from the beginning. It reflects the faster, more violent life of America's most dangerous city. Luther's music is the music of black America today. His roots are in the blues, the music of oppression, yet he adds to this the music of black consciousness and pride, soul music.

This year, after almost ten years of playing for black audiences, Luther Allison broke out

into the white-attended blues festivals. According to *Creem* magazine, "Allison knocked everybody out. He brought the band 'way down low' almost to inaudibility, and got the audience clapping to the subliminal rhythm while he crooned, shouted, harangued or just rapped. He was all over the stage, down the stairs, playing the guitar on his back, dancing, throwing impish grins to the chicks. After Ann Arbor, Luther Allison stands out as the young Chicago bluesman to watch."

Luther will be performing at Stansbury theatre tomorrow night at 8 p.m. All tickets are \$2.00 and will go on sale at the door one hour before the concert.

### FVCLU To Discuss Drugs and The Law

The Fox Valley Chapter of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union will hold a free public meeting on the topic of "Drugs and the Law: Enactment, Enforcement, and Effects."

The meeting will feature a discussion by a panel consisting of David O. Martin, State Assemblyman from Neenah, Robert E. Henke, an Appleton attorney, and Dr. Allan D. Belden, an Appleton psychiatrist.

The meeting will be held on Wednesday, 3 December at 8 p.m. in the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company Auditorium at 200 N. Appleton Street.

Additional information may be obtained from FVCLU Chairman John Leith, Oshkosh (233-3771) or Appleton Board members John Hofland (739-0867) and Allen West (733-2754).

This is not just a young man's fancy.



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## Basketball Outlook Hopeful As Season Practice Begins

The 1969-1970 Vike basketball team began practices 3 November. Coach John Poulson in his second year welcomed 14 players out to the hardwood. Seven of these are remnants of last year's team. Four are lettermen.

In a phrase the outlook for this year's team is "small but hopeful." The biggest man on the squad is only 6'4". But this is hoped to be overcome by other factors such as speed and quickness which were at a premium last year.

The corps of players back from last year is headed by captain Karl Hickerson. At 6'2" he is a good rebounder and an excellent overall defensive player. He should be a sure starter at one of the forward spots.

Jim Dyer, a junior, is a starting guard back from last year. At 6'3" he provides some welcome size at the guard position. An excellent ball handler and outside shooter, he should be the main director of the offense. Also his experience from last year should prove valuable in the leadership department.

Another junior who saw a lot of action last year is Mark Frodeson. Frodeson is one of the

quickest men on the team. This plus his tremendous spring, which makes his 5'9" height seem more like 6'9", makes him one of the most valuable defensive ball players on the squad.

The final returning letterman is a junior, Rick Farmer. Farmer is one of those players for whom the word "hustle" was invented. Farmer should be one of the important cogs in this year's team, as he has an instinct for the ball unequaled by any other player.

The team should be benefited also by the presence of three seniors. Willie Davis should provide some aid under the boards as he is a good jumper and moves well. John Borgh at 6'1" is also a good jumper and moves well. John Borgh at 6'1" is also a good jumper and very quick. Dave Spear is one of the more versatile players on the squad. He can play at either guard or forward. Spear is a tough ballhawk and a good driver.

Strat Warden is one of the sophs who shows great promise. He should be seeing quite a bit of action at both forward and guard. Juniors Bob Black and Karl Strelnick will provide some beef on the rebounding, which will be most likely the Vikes' greatest problem. Sophomores Chuck Dawes, Lou Netz, Bruce Colwell, and Tom Buesing round out a young squad.

Though the Vikes are short, they have a few things going for them. One is the overall speed and quickness of the team. This year the Vikes should be doing a lot of "running and gunning." But the Vikes fate will rest on their defense. To use their speed to the utmost the Vikes will be doing a lot of pressing. The fact that the Vikes have depth at every position should also aid in their fast-paced game.

Another plus for the Vikes is Coach Poulson who now has a year of college coaching under his belt. The Vikes had a few things to learn last year, particularly when it came to playing on the road. Coach Poulson figures to work on improving last year's 1-8 road record. Also his familiarity with the personnel and the players' familiarity with his system should give the Vikes a confidence which they lacked last year.

Chances on improving last year's record of 9-11 look good, if the spirit and dedication which has shown thus far continues.

### CURLING ANYONE?

Students interested in taking curling for gym second term should sign up next week. Curling will be held at 12:45 and 2:45 Mondays only. Students may also sign up for other gym classes next week.

## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



## Viking Wrestling Fortunes Pointing To Championship

The wrestling team is out to win their first conference championship in Lawrence athletic history. This year is different, however, because the Vikes have the talent and depth to carry them to the conference crown, and might be considered favorites at this point. Captain Linc Saito feels Lawrence should take first or second in every weight class on the conference level.

The Vikes start the season January 16 in a triangular with St. Olaf and Carleton. A good indication of the Vikes' depth is the fact that they will field two full teams for the meet, allowing them to match the better opponent against their best wrestler in one weight class.

The varsity is bolstered this year by six returning lettermen. Saito has won first place in his weight class the last two years on the conference level. Lance Alwin will be back after taking a third in conference last year. Other standout varsity members

are John Mosenier, Tony Burman, Tom Schoenfeldt, Jan Hwa, Scott Ferguson and Ron Richardson. Chad Cummings will wrestle heavyweight this year after recovering from an injury.

The Vikes will also field a large crop of underclassmen this season. Sophomores Ned Sahar and Doug Gilbert and freshman Mike Breitman have shown the most promise so far. Underclassmen not on the varsity will wrestle on the junior varsity level.

Saito does not see much competition for the Vikes in conference action. He feels that Cornell is the only school who could possibly give the Vikes any trouble this year. The varsity has no weakness in any weight class except the 190-lb. division, and Saito expects that gap to be filled when the season starts.

The weight classes have been shifted this year on the college level, and the total number of divisions has been reduced from eleven to ten.

## Swimming Sinking, Season Starts Sat.

Since 1 November, the Lawrence swimming team has been working out at the pool, trying to get in shape. Captain John Fease, Peter Gillan, and Rick Cogswell are the only returning lettermen from last year's varsity team.

In addition, Chris Bauer, junior, and sophomores Harry Schnau, John Olander, and Doug Brengel (until his departure for Germany) will be competing on the team.

This year, freshmen will be allowed to compete on the varsity. There are several promising freshman swimmers: Bill Peterson, Peter Roop, Joe Rota, Bill Atkins, Peter Mitchell, and Ronnie Bernard.

Although there does appear to be a lack of depth on the squad, coach Davis is convinced that the team has great potential.

With help from divers Rich Saltzstein, Joe Chauncey, and two freshmen, the Vikes should be able to stroke their way through the season with a fairly respectable record.

The varsity swimming team opens its season this Saturday at 1:30 p.m. with a telegraphic meet against the Air Force Academy of Colorado Springs, Colo.

## Awards Presented At Athletic Banquet

Last night at the annual Athletic banquet held at the Left Guard for the football and cross country teams, the captains of the 1970 teams were announced as well as the awards for this year.

Next year's football team will again feature tri-captains as Lance Alwin and John Van De Hey head the offense and Eli Brewer captains the defense.

This year's defense captain Ted Hope pulled in two awards, the first being the most valuable player defensively for the second year in a row. In addition he won the Mr. Defense award from the Viking Bench. The Vike defense finished first in MWC defense.

Lance Alwin, last year's all-conference linebacker and this year the second leading scorer in the MWC, was selected as the most valuable player offensively.

Cross country will be captained by Randy Smith, a two-year letterman. Sophomore John Stroemer was presented the Outstanding Runner Award and another sophomore, Steve Hall, was given the Most Improved Runner Award.

The soccer awards will be announced next week at an as yet to be placed banquet.

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